NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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> ne XVII No. 349. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. THE HERREW SON-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway,-ANNE BLAKE-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-David Cor-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Land Sharks WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE RIVALS-

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bows-

AMBRICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon -Warried and Ser-Pleto-One Thousand Milliners Wanter.—Sreaing— The Orfhan's Decams.

535 BROADWAY.-MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.

CTRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-GIRCUS, ST BOWERY .- EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

New York, Friday, December 10, 1852.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamship Philadelphia at New Orleans, we have been supplied with a brief outline of two weeks later intelligence from California, which, though important, is, in some respects, of a rather disagreeable character. Nearly the entire city of Sasramento has been again laid in ashes, and, what is still werse, many of the inhabitants are reported to have been burned to death. The undiminished yield of the gold mines, as has hitherto been the case, will soon cause new and more durable structures to spring up, as if by magic, from the smouldering ruins; but all the riches of the earth can never restore those who perished in the flames to the arms of their sorrowing friends. We are also informed that destructive fires have recently occurred in San Francisco and Marysville, but the extent of the damage is not stated. The new State has given a majority of fifteen hundred for Pierce and King. The despatch says fifteen thousand; but this b evidently a mistake, or else California is determined to go shead of the other States in every thing. It is not probable that more than thirty to forty thousand votes were polled. The most cheering feature of the news is the announcement that the steamship Illinois will be here to-morrow or next day, freighted with gold dust to the value of two and a quarter millions of dollars.

A private letter received at New Orleans, by the Cherokee, from Havana, declares that Capt. Gray and the late crew of the ship Lady Suffolk had been released, to the great consternation of the British. who are reported to have been instrumental in their imprisonment. It is said that seven or eight slavers were shortly expected to make their appearance on the coast of Cuba, and that the English cruisers were keeping a sharp look-out for them. This determination of the British to effectually suppress the slave trade, is likely to lead to a difficulty between the two governments that will not be so easily disposed of as was the "Crescent City affair." A new revolutionary paper, entitled the Voice of the People, and published in manuscript, has made its appearance in Matanzas. Between this paper, and the movements of Victoria's fleet to cut off his perquisites from the importation of slaves, the Captain General is in a deal of trouble. Look out for mis-

Congress yesterday. The accounts of the Treasury and Interior Departments having been presented and ordered to be printed, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Hale's motion to repeal the rule declaring that it is unnecessary to observe the enstomary honors, where members of Congress d'e during recess, as in cases where they expire during the session. After a short debate the motion was rejected, and then the body adjourned till Monday. In the House the death of Mr. Benj. Thompson, whig member at the last session, was announced; the usual testimonials of respect were agreed to, and, without transacting any business, the members

separated. Our special Washington correspondent writes that the controversy respecting the senatership for Kentucky having assumed a party character, and the democrats being in the majority, Mr. Meriwether's claim to the seat will probably be declared good. The appointment of the Hon. Edward Everett as Secretary of State was confirmed by the Senate in executive session.

Senater Soulé, of La , according to one of our Washington despatches, is entitled to the credit of having made the original proposition to Spain for

the purchase of Cuba. The annual report of the Secretary of War, together with several important tables relative to the agriculture and population of the country, are laid before our readers to-day. These statistics are not only possessed of great interest at the present time, but will be invaluable for future reference. For some inexplicable reason, the report of the Secretary

of the Interior has not made its appearance yet. Late accounts from Texas represent Wild Cat, the notorious Seminole Chief, as being busily engaged in endeavoring to raise recruits among the Americans, for the purpose of assisting the Mexican revolutionists in capturing Matamoras, in the State of Tamaulipas. On the other hand, we are assured that the Tamaulipas revolutionists boast of having some fifty thousand dollars with which to defray their expenses, and they will not accept of assist ance from either the Americans or their once noted leader Caravajal. Our worthy Secretary of War announces, with apparent satisfaction, that some eight thousand, out of about eleven thousand officers and men on the army rolls, are actively employed in the defence of Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon. If the remaining three thou sand men were sent into Texas, it is probable that they would find fully enough to do to protect the frontier from the depredations of our own as well as the Mexican Indians. Wild Cat is a slippery ous-

tomer, and he and his allies require watching. The North Carolinians appear to be wide awake with regard to the importance of internal improvements. A bill has been brought before the Legislature, appropriating three and a half millions of dollars for the purpose of internally improving the State, two millions of which are to be applied to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad to Tennessee Let them go a head and prosper. The State has every natural requisite to become one of the richest in the Union; and all that has hitherto kept it in the back ground has been the lack of those essential necessaries-human industry and

engacious enterprise. An extract of a letter from St. Petersburg gravely informs us that the Emperor of all the Russins has fitted out an expedition, consisting of one frigate, a tender, and a screw steamer, to watch the operations of the American fleet destined to Japan There must be some mistake about this. These vessels, it is probable, constitute a portion of the expedition which was some time since announced in our columns as fitting out for the purpose of proceeding to the

Russian possessions in North America, with the view of exploring the coasts, &c. The intentions of the Americans are too well known throughout the world to require any watching; besides, this Russian expedition would be entirely too small to watch to any great extent, were it even so inclined. Its object is of a perfectly peaceable nature. Therefore do not be alarmed.

General Pierce and lady were in Boston yesterday. They attended the nuptial ceremonies of a niece on the previous evening.

The obsequies in honor of Calhoun, Clay, and

Webster, took place in New Orleans yesterday. Business was entirely suspended, the streets were crowded with citizens and strangers, and the procession was the longest ever known in that place. We regret to announce that Gen. Wade, of North Carolina, was severely if not fatally injured, by a

collision between two boats at the Fulton ferry pier, yesterday morning. See the report of the catastrephe in the city news column. A ballet girl, named Ellen Caperilla, was last evening accidentally killed by falling from the flies,

in one of the Baltimore theatres. The St. Marys brought to Philadelphia, from Cape Town, six of the crew of the ship Moslem, of this port. They were committed for trial by the Commissioner, for having refused to do duty.

The case of Thomas Kane, whose seizure under a requisition from the British government caused so much excitement among the Irish of this city some months ago, is now before the United States Supreme Court, and will come on for argument in a

few days.

The floating circus of Spalding & Rogers having been seized by the authorities of Baton Rouge, for an evasion of the license law and taxes, the owners have abandoned the boat to the authorities, and commenced a suit against them for illegal seizure and detention, contending, under high authority, that their customary license exempts them from taxation for State and municipal licenses.

Cotton is reported to have declined one-fourth of a cent per pound in the New Orleans market since last Saturday.

The Hon. George Banoroft delivered last evening the introductory lecture of the course before the New York Historical Society. The theme of his discourse was, "The culture, the support, and the objects of art in a republic." Mr. B. brought the great powers of his mind to the elucidation and embellishment of his discourse, and digressed, very much to the amusement of his auditory, in reading a special lecture to our municipal authorities. A comprehensive report of the lecture will be found in our columns.

Mr. Meagher last evening delivered a lecture before a large assemblage at Syracuse.

By the statement made by Mr Recorder Tillou at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, it appears that if the contract of printing the indexes of the Register's office which he proposes were accepted, instead of that decided on by the majority of the committee, there would be a saving to the treasury of \$77,200 in eight volumes. This is a matter of very serious moment, and does not admit of a second idea as to the propriety of accepting the contract which will thus save so much of the public

No announcement has yet been made of the arrival of the Niagara at Halifax. The telegraphic wires are reported to be in complete working order as far as Sackville, N. B.; but the break between there and Amherst, N S , prevents direct communication with Hallifax. Should the steamer arrive, however, an express will be run between the points above named.

In addition to much other interesting reading, our inside pages contain the following :- Letters and newspaper extracts relative to the Mexican Revolution : Communication from our late Charge d'Af fairs to Turin, with regard to the Proposed Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal ; Proceedings in the Board of Education; Business before the Police and other Courts; Deaths, Resignations, and Dismissions in the Army ; List of the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives; Commercial Reports Advertisements, &c.

The French Movement in the West Indies-

The Important News from St. Domingo. We gave a brief notice, in yesterday's HERALD, 10lating to the fact of the possession, by a French naval force, of the peninsular of Samana, on the northern coast of San Demirgo; but the importance of the vement, and the bearings which it is prob destined to have on the commercial and political in terests of these United States, demand that the sub ject be more thoroughly understood and examined by our government and citizens.

We have on several occasions, within the last twelve months, placed before our readers intelligence, derived from the most reliable sources, as to the popular feeling existing in the little republic of Dominica with respect to the establishment of a protestorate which would guarantee its citizens from the periodical hostile incursions of their barbarous neighbors, the subjects of the black Emperor Soulouque, and we have exposed the secret diplomacy which has been at work, through the agents of France and of Great Britain, to procure a footing on the island for their respective governments. The successful result of the operations of the French Consul-General, Major Reybaud, is now to be seen in the fact communicated within the past few days, that seve ral French ships of war have taken possession of Samana, and design to hold it as a paval station.

In the month of April last, we published a very important article, showing the then existing state of affairs on the island, and pointing out their unmistakable tendency. There was then, and had been for years past, an intrigue going on between the President of the Dominican Republic, Senor Buenaventura Baez, and the French Consul to Hayti, Major Reybaud, the object of which was to permit the French government to obtain, under some plausible pretext, a foothold in Dominies, from which they might afterwards conquer the western part, extinguish Soulouque and his empire, and restore the whole island to the dominion of France. This scheme received the concurrence and co-operation of President Baez and of a clique of French residents; but the mass of the citizens were unreservedly hostile to it, and, being Spaniards, entertained the most inveterate dislike to any measure which would subject them to the power of France. Some two years ago. President Baez wrote to the French Consul-General, in Port au Prince, that he had only to indicate the means which he considered most appropriate, to convince France of their sincere desire to place themselves under her powerful protection, at whatever sacrifice. This sacrifice, the article hinted, was no other than Samana, the peninsula which we have now seen taken possession of. More recently, Senor Buez made a still strenger appeal to France; and urged that he had in his hands porpo sitions which had been made to him by the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Green, but that so long as there was a spark of hope left that France would accept his proposition he would wait with resigna-

In connection with these facts, it is important to know what were the views entertained in France with respect to the Island of Hayti. The Annuaire des deux Mondes, for 1852, closes a long article on the subject with a quotation from a former number, in which the following language is held:-"The direct intervention of a great power, under the form of a protectorate, of partial occupation, or of pure and simple annexation, is, therefore, at the present time, no longer a question of progress for the Do minicans-it is a question of life or death; and this question to day, as well as at the beginning of the nsurrection, in the anguish of a desperate situation, as well as in the intoxication of the first hour of deliverance, after eight years of discouraging refusals, as well as in the first effusion of their French hopes, this question they still persist in submitting to France." The important advantages promised to France, in excharge for this protectorate, are thus referred to la

the magnificent advantages which France would derive from this solution of the question, which would not cost us either a centime or a soldier. Let it suffice for us to call to mind that Spain has hence forth only a single interest in her ancient colony, and that is that it be not occupied by England or by the United States. As to these two powers, they have, in advance, consecrated our freedem of action in the matter, in not having, on their side, spared any exertion to draw the Dominicans into their

Our readers have new before them the solution of the problem. They see what is the object which France contemplates in taking possession, with her squadren, of the peninsula of Samana, which commands the Mona passage, between Hayti and Porte Rico. Samana is a most important position, which would be used as a naval station by France; and in the hands of such a power it would, in event of a future war between that nation and ours, give them the key of the whole of the West India islands. It remains, however, to be seen whether our government will take any steps to prevent the accomplishment of this grand scheme, so menacing to our future political and com mercial interests. Every such foothold gained by an European power on this continent, or its adjacent islands, is inimical to the well-being of this republic, and under an efficient administra tion would never be tolerated. If the Dominicans need a protectorate, let it be extended to them by this republic ; but let this not be made the expuse for France to gain possession of an important point whence our commerce round Cape Horn could be affected. In the meantime, we may ask what has become of General Duff Green and his emigrants, who were to have extended their pretection to the little republic? If they have already gone, there will be no need of any further assistance to repel Soulcuque and his savages; but if they are still waiting, we are afraid their reception—now that the French have got into the island-would be anything but cordial or gratifying. As the question between Purser Smith and the Captain General of Cuba has been satisfactorily arranged, the administration have leisure to turn their attention to Hayti. We expect they will do so.

Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal-Great Inter

national Project. We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning, an interesting document, which has been laid before the Senate of the United States, embracing the gigantic projet of Mr. Nathaniel Niles, late consul to Turin, for the construction of a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific eceans, by a joint stock arrangement among the leading commercial nations of both hemispheres. To this magnificant projet we call the attention of our readers, who are alive to the necessities of the age, and the tremendous expansion of the area of trade in that great ocean which laves the borders of golden California on the one side, and the shores of the Central Flowery Kingdom on the other.

The commerce of the Atlantic and the Pacific is pressing for a passage across that narrow neck of the continent connecting North and South America; and the time for the fulfilment of the great original idea of Columbus, of a westward passage to the East, is at hand. The wants of mankind cannot admit of much longer delay. The work must be done. Finish the Panama Railroad, with a dozen parallel tracks, and it will still be but a temporary expedient; and so will be the Nicaragua, the Tehuantepec, and the Alvarado, and all other projects, as long as there is any land transshipment, and

breaking of bulk, by railroad or otherwise. The great Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi iver to San Francisco, would, if completed to day. be of inestimable value to this Union, in the interchange of our Atlantic travel and merchandise with that of the Pacific, but, more than all, in the peopling of that vast and waste expanse of country between the great plains west of Missour and the golden valley of the Sacramento This Pacific railroad, however, is not built, and will not probably be built for a quarter of a century to come. A railroad of two thousand miles, through a country without inhabitants, without timber, and without iron, and crossing the two great mountain chains of the continent, is not to be built in a day nor during one or two Presidential administrations And when completed, though invaluable and indis pensable as the connecting ligament between the wholly inadequate to a tithe of the swelling trade, east and west, seeking the transit of our continent The world's mighty and accumulating commerce will require something more.

A ship canal between the two great occups, somewhere between the Isthmus of Tehuantenec and the Isthmus of Darien, will alone meet the requirements of the age. There are some other routes of interoceanic communication, above Tehuantepec and below Darien; but they are wholly unavailable, we apprehend, for the purposes of a satisfactory ship anal-say of one hundred feet, and twenty-five feet deep-from the increase of the distance from sea to sea, an important item, where every mile of the capal will cost perhaps a quarter of a million of dellars. The Isthmus of Panama would probably be the best point for such a canal, if there were a sufficient basin in the summit level to supply the locks in the descent to either ocean.

But there is no such basin in the Panama, or any other line, excepting the Nicaregua route; and there the two connected lakes of Nicaragua and Leon afford an ample reservoir for any amount of lockage to both oceans, and in every other respect the most feasible line for the work. Nature has pointed out the way-she has, in fact, opened the line for light steamers from the Atlantic to the Lake Nicaragua, leaving only twelve miles of land to cut through to the Pacific. The estimate of Colonel Childs, for a ship canal of seventeen feet capacity, across by the San Juan river and the said lake, is thirty millions of dollars. This is a round sum of money-too large, even, for the reput ation. credit, and enterprise, of such men as Cornelius Vanderbilt & Company. As a mere private undertaking, in any hands, it cannot command the capi talists of Europe. The construction of some twenty five miles of railroad, westward from Navy Bay, by the enterprising capitalists of the Panama Company has occupied three years of the most persevering labor and at a cost in money and human muscle appalling to look at, even in these days of progress, withou

reg ard to the state of the boilers. No ! the climate of Central America is of itself an unconquerable impediment to the achievement of any great work, by a private company, requiring thirty millions of dollars as the estimated basis of the smallest operations. They cannot raise the means, nor put the requisite number of men to work, to give assurance of its completion within any reasonable limit of time. Even one nation cannot, of itself, accomplish it, to meet the urgent demands of trade, within a satisfactory limit. Besides, a ship canal of seven teen feet depth will not answer for these times when shins of twenty-five hundred tons, and drawing upwards of twenty feet water, are becoming as common as were clippers of five hundred a dozen years ago. A canal of one hundred feet in width, and twenty-five feet in depth, will more nearly come up to the mark; and such a canal will probably cost

hundred millions of dollars. A combination of the mercantile nations of the earth can alone venture with such an enterprise with any prospect of success; and the writt of Mr. Niles, in this view, is entitled to deliberate consideration. His plan is as vast and comrehersive as the work itself, for the combined energies of three or four such nations as the United States, England, France and Holland are surely equal to the task. The work is required by the civilized and uncivilized world. It is attractive from the manifest advantages it would confer upon all mankind; and especially from the advantages it would give to us, in an unbroken steamship commu-

ur numbered, and innumerable archipelage of islands of which the vast island continent of Australia is the mater monstrorum. Surely, the dream of Columbus must be fulfilled, and all the abortive efforts for a Northwest passage must meet with a solution in the adoption of the plan of Cortex. of hauling our ships somewhere acress the neck of America, from ocean to ocean.

We again commend the projet of Mr Niles to the attention of our readers, and of our progressive members of Congress. Let young America rise to her high destiny. Let her rise!

SHIPS' NAMES - THE POETRY OF COMMERCE .-Notwithstanding the rivalry of steam, our merchant savy has made prodigious strides to wards perfection during the last few years The clipper ships of the present day bear no resemblance to the heavy Dutchlike craft of our ancestors. They can sail against a steamer, and carry a cargo which would stagger an old fashioned skipper. On the waters, they combine grace with majesty; the "swan," the "lark," the white wings flying," are but feeble images of the noble clipper, as

Upon the gale she stoops her side,
And bounds full o'r the swelling tide,
As she were dancing home;
The merry seamen laugh to see
Their gallant ship so lustily
Furrow the green sea foam.
The author of the Corsair, who never dreamt

of the Oriental or the Flying Cloud, must have drawn largely on his imagination when he said the pirate vessel "walked the waters like a thing of life," unless, indeed, we suppose that in imaginary as in real life, there are many and wide degrees of beauty. The "gallant bark" of the days of Byron lives only in song-hull, masts, cordage, cabin, hold, keel, even the names have been changed. Occasionally, indeed, will the dull line of the horizon at sea be broken by a heavy-looking craft, whose ungraceful build, lubberly masts, and dingy sails, betray the collier, and notify you to give the marine coal heaver a wide berth. Spain, too, and Holland, and one or two other foreign countries, seem loath to make Bethels or firewood of their old fashioned Santa Trinidads, and Vrow Margarethas, but the great commercial nations of the world

have discarded them long since. To eulogize the improvements which have been made in modern vessels, both with a view to speed, and to capacity for carrying cargoes, would be quite superfluous; to few who take sufficient interest in the subject to read such an article are the facts unfamiliar. But no one, that we know, has drawn attention to the improved taste which is manifested by ship-builders and owners in the selection of names. In days of yore, we used to have an Ajax, a Castor, and a Pollux, as a matter of course, all of them, if the fairy tales of ancient poets were to be believed, men of might, who could throw stones which several oxen tried in vain to move, and box a whole army of barbarians, but bearing, we imagine, as little analogy to a ship as to a tea kettle. Though a ship, according to Lindley Murray, be of the feminine gender, these classical sponsors drew fine distinctions of sex between their vessels. A bluff seven or eight hundred ton East Indiaman was baptized Hebe, and a slim, tidy little revenue craft, was duly christened Jupiter or Heroules. Ve nuses, with square sterns, and a fabalous breadth of beam, were constantly seen returning to port water logged; and many a Diana, crammed to overflawing with hides and tallow, rolled clumsily on her course. first lifting one side, then the other, out of water, as though a legion of Acteons might look on if they wished. Another class of sponsors were less free and easy with antiquity, and affected to despise classical allusions. Their crack vessels were 'yelep' Boxer, and Striker, and Growler, and Snarler-the images represented by these various names being naturally calculated to endear the ship to all who knew them, in an age when, we must presume, boxing, and snarling, and striking, and growling, were undeniable press of an amiable disposition. A higher grade of the same class tampered with allegory; nothing pleased them but the Victory, or the Independence, or the Invincible, or the Conqueror. This was harmless enough; the pompous titles sounded admirably in the mouth, and if the Victory was horribly beaten at her first battle, if the Invin cible was towed a prisoner into foreign ports, and the Independence became a tender for an enemy's frigate, why, it was never imagined that a mere name eculd be a talisman. Again, a third and more modern order of godfathers, fired with a noble ambition to immortalize themselves and elevattheir ships to the dignity of human beings, bestowed their own names on their navy. First, a fond papa christened a stupid looking schooner, sadly in want of a fresh suit of sails and paint, Lucy, in honor of his daughter, a timid, gentle blonde, who had just come out ; then an uxorious husband determined that his ship and his wife, being the two things dearest to his heart, should be namesakes; and so on, till fleets of Janes, and Pollys, and Mariannes, and Elizabeths, roamed the ocean in a forlorn state of celibacy. So long as the custom was a mere compliment to the fair sex, no one, perhaps, would have been ill-natured enough to condenn it, although, if you happened to have a wife of the name, it was certainly unpleasant to hear a bluff boatswain shout:- "Avast there, Jack! plug that 'ere leak in Naucy's keel!"-"I'm blest, if old Marianne ain't again in staye!"-" What a stunning waist the Louisa has-my eye!" &c , &c. But when gallantry was forgotten, and shipbuilders only looked to personal fame, the abuse became monstrous. We had to chronicle the safe arrival of the Zebediah S Sniggins, direct from London; of the Napoleon Q. Snooks, from Barbadoes; of the

lowed to abbreviate, and the builder or owner got the beneut of the advertisement. At the present day, two styles of names appear in fashion-names of places, countries, seas, citiessuch as the Bultic, the Arabia, the Empire City, the Illinois - which mean nothing, and only serve to distinguish one vessel from another-and names berrowed from nature, which bear some figurative analogy to the vessel. These we admire above all others. What can be prettier, or more appropriate, than the Wings of the Morning, or the White Squall, or the Whirlwind, or the Sea Serpent, or the Shooting Star ! You would be sorry to hear, we are sure, that the Witch of the Wave had been buried beneath its crest; that the Messenger Bird had never reached its home; that the Flying Cloud had vanished-quite independently of the feelings which bid you sympathize with any vessel laden with human beings Truly, indeed, has that glorious bark, with bending mast and shining sail, been christened the Gem of the Ocean-never pearl was fairer. Westward, Ho! touches a tender chord in your heart; you wonder not that the Winged Arrow, or the Tornado

John Smith, from Liverpool; and of the Peter S.

Higgins, from Jamaica. We are not aware how

this system of nomenclature was found to answer

at sea, and whether it was extremely convenient to

shout through a speaking trumpet, "Jehoshaphat

P. Seroggins, ahoy!" Captains were, perhaps, al-

Should rend the clinging sea. That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee.

The Bald Eagle prepares you for a portly vessel, with frowning bulwarks and majestic sweep; the Nightingale conjures up at once a model of grace and symmetry; and the Sea King carries you away, away back among the Norsemen, and you see

Round come the gusty skaw.

For these, we can forgive many a relapse into the old style. The Storm compensates us for the Rattler, and the Sea Nymph and Sea Witch expiate the Flying Childers and the Hornet. Though we cannot love, we may sympathise with John Gilpin, and trust he will be more successful in his race than his trust he will be more successful in his race than his prototype; and even Rip Van Winkle himself, roused from his secular slumber, is entitled to our kindly feelings. The Tingqua, the Sooloo, and the Howqua are fair enough for those who know what they mean; but we have a weakness for the vernachism. To our mind, without reference to the ships themselves, which we have never seen, a voyage to Chira in the Gazelle or the Sovereign of the Season of the themselves, which we have never seen, a voyage to the fair of the season of the No person-above all, no scafarer-is ignorant o | Japan, and sli Asia, and with the unmeasured an | mirgh, or the Springle k.

HOUSE MURDER IN NEW YORK - According to an examination of the ruins of the house which fell in Thirty second street the other day, it has been found that to part of the foundation, although in a swampy location, had been disturbed. The real cause of the disaster resulted from the want of sufficient lime in the mortar and the thinners of the walls The brick taken from the ruins looked as clean and as free from the contact of mortar of any kind as though they had never been used. One of the hands employed by the masons stated that the mortar employed was nearly all common earth, or mould. One of the masons remarked that \$50 worth of lime would have saved the building. Consequently, \$50 would have saved the lives of three or more uman beings, and others from being maimed for life It was not long since a whole block fell in Twenty first street, killing a number of laborers. Other houses, just covering in, seem to have been run up in the same reckless manner, and designed for colonizing families in every room, which, when occupied, should they fall, the result would be attended with a fearful loss of life. The carelessness in building and blasting in New York has converted the island into a sort of slaughter house. Where was there ever a city before in which such things would be tolerated? Where are the house inspectors, talked about some time ago? Parties erecting brick buildings, four and five stories high, without the proper use of lime mortar, know them to be wholly unsafe, and if loss of life happens through their avarice they should be severely punished.

musical artists now performing in the United States, we purposely omitted those in the city, because we thought, from their daily advertisements, our readers were familiar with them, and we rather turned our attention to those that were operating at a distance. We are reminded, however, that in addition to the promised epera of Madame Sontag, we are to have Meretzek here from Mexico, in a very short time, with Steffanone, Merici, and the rest of his troupe, and he too, will give us a taste of his quality. A letter has been received from him stating his intention to leave on the first of this month. It is said Alboni is also to appear in opera in this city. So that we have a prospect of music in abundance for the winter and spring. In the meantime, we have Madame Anna Thillon at Niblo's, enchanting the audience every night in English opera, ably assisted by Hudson and others. Then we are to have English opera on Monday evening at the Broadway theatre, when Miss Richings, Mr. f. Bishop, and others, will appear in a new piece. We are further informed that Mrs. Seguin, the accomplished vocalist, is about to open an asademy of music, after the fashion of the Royal Academy of England, but on a smaller plan for the present.

MUSIC IN NEW YORK .- In enumerating the various

DECREASE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF GEOR-GIA -It would have been fair to presume that, among the various stripes and shades of Presidential tickets that were offered at the last election in Georgia, the voters might all have found something that would have suited their peculiar political notions. But such it seems was not the case. Notwithstanding that five different sets of electors were presented, all holding different views on some of the leading questions, and marshalled under different banners -- such as the democratic, whig, Union, Tugalo and Troup-vet these were not sufficient to draw out the voters of the State by 31,432, as compared with the aggregate vote of 1848. Verily, the "prairie dogs, and owls, and rattlesnakes" of Georgia do not live harmoniously together.

THE VOTE OF MICHIGAN .- Official returns have been received from all but two counties in Michigan, by which it will be seen that Pierce has 41,842 votes, Scott 33,860, and Hale 7,237; which sho vs Pierce has a plurality of 7.982 over General Scott, and a majority over all of 745 votes. This is the first time in the history of the State that a candidate for President has received a majority of the whole number of votes cast.

The senior Democratic General Committee did not meet last night, in consequence of the continued illness of their chairman, Augustus Schell. Esq , who has not yet recovered from the serious injuries inflicted upon him during the riot the other night.

The Young Men's Democratic General Committee met, Hon. John Wheeler, the chairman presiding After the preliminary business of the committee had been disposed ers and soft shells, (who are in a minority of that body) in which the action of the General Committee was some bt appoint the inspectors as they did on the

5th of August last.

The committee then adjourned, after passing a unanimous vote of thanks to their chairman, the Hon John Wheeler, for the able and importial manner in which he had presided during the past year.

City Intelligence

STEAMBOAT COLLISION - EXTRAORDINARY, PERHAPS FATAL, ACCIDENT TO GENERAL WADE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An extraordinary accident, attended with very serious consequences, occurred at the Fulton Ferry yesterday. It appears that about half past nine o'clock the ferry beat Gowanus was about to land at the New York side of the river, after her trin from Brooklyn. The tide being very contrary at the time, the boat ran with great vio ence sgainst the pier, from which she recoiled, and was forced a distance into the water. Before she could be got under control, she surged around and struck the coat Union-then ready to start-under her guards The collision was so severe, that it started one of the large iron rings, through which the chain is run to attach the boat to the bridge, from the deck of the Gowanus The ring flew high into the air, and in its ascent struck the head of General A Wade, of Newbere, North Carolina cutting his right car completely off, inflicting a large scalp wound upon the bare of the skull, and causing concussion of the brain. The General was standing exactly in middle deck at the time, and for a moment he was not conscious of the dreadful injuries which he had received. He is a very corpulent gentleman, and much fear is entertained as to his ultimate recovery. After the injury he became faint and was taken in charge by officer O'Brien, of the Second ward, who is constantly on duty at the ferry station and who immediately procured surjical aid, and conveyed the General to the United States Hotel, where he has been staying for some time. Here he had a succession of spasmodic fits and much apprehension is entertained by the doctors as to the result of the concussion of his brain, when accompanied by such external injuries. Should the gentleman recover, it may in a great measure be attributed to the prompt and energetic exertion of offiser O'Brien, immediately after he observed the injury. At a quarter past one o'clock the General was more easy, and attended by Drs Wood Henry and Hamiston. At five o'clock in the evening, he was visited by his medical attendants, who left him comfortable, and at eight and ten o'clock last night he was going on favorably. attach the boat to the bridge, from the THE LATE PIRE IN ORANGE STREET-DESTITUTE

CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS.

public mind receives so wany shocks from the fre went record of fatal casualties by fire, falling buildings, steamboat explosions, and railroad collisions, that it has been accustomed to read and receive the recital of the facts connected with each case as it would the detail of any ordinary event. The thrill of generous sympathy which we feel for the sufferers of one calamity is dis pelled, perhaps wext morning. by the horror with which we hear of the number of victims sacrificed by another and greater catastrophe. The consequences resulting to individuals, families and society at large, from these accidents are almost entirely overlooked, and the maimed ishorer, the widowed mother, the childless parent, and the orphaned child, are, in most instances forgotten and permitted to fall into the swelling ranks of pauper population, or forced upon the way to crime for want of a little timely sid. We are led to make these remarks from our assurance of the awini bereavement and great want sustained by the poor people who lost their child ren, and their entire earthly goods, by the late fire in Grange street—it is a case well deserving of public aid as well as commisses atten. The mother—hirs Van Dyke—was living in a poor shantee, in an houset endowor to support her children and herself by daily toil. Tuesday evening she goes out to purchase their daily bread, and, upon her return, finds her humble, and lately happy dwelling, in flames. Her worldly property is gone—and imagine the sgony which succeeded to her consternation, when, in a few memats she found herself childless as well as houseless. We have written those lines with a view of directing the Samsritan feeling which distinguishes our citizens to her case. A little aid to her now, though it may not assauge her grief, will enable her to obtain a shelter and some means of support—forgether, and the sinks into a hopiess and helpless pauper, we understand that Coroner Ives has kindly undertaken to receive and hand over to the Van Dyke family any sums forwarded to him for this object. We have sub-criptlene every day for reformers, philanthropista, and humber curanders to distant contries; here is a case for ply temptice in our city, at our doors, to which all laborer, the widowed mother, the childless parent, and

who are inclined to sub-cribe can afford much aid by

THE THERT SECOND STREET TRACEDY.—Most of the jurces subscened to investigate this case were in attendance at the Coroner's office. City Hell, yesterday afternoor. Owing to the number of important witness subscene issued by Coroner Ives, he postponed the inquest until ten o clock this morning. It will be commenced at that hour in his office.

Ryported Drath of Ma. Acoustus Schell.—During the forenoon of yesterday a report was very prevaient in the different courts and public offices, that Mr Schell had died in the morning in consequence of the injuries which he received at Tammany Hell, a short time since. At moon it had gained a pretty general credence in the lower part of town and towards one o'clock in the afternoon it was received by the public as a melanoholy fact. We believe that a relative of Mr. Slosson's —partner of Schell—died, and that the usual announcement, "Cloud in consequence of a death in the family," was posted upon the office; this led people to believe that the office was cloud in consequence of Mr. Schell's decesse. Upon inquiry at the residence of the gentleman yesterday "rentag, we learned that he was progressing favorably towards convalerence. REPORTED DEATH OF MR. AUGUSTUS SCHELL -- During

we learned that he was progressing favorably towards conveloremee.

The Weather continued remarkably fine during yeaterday, the mild caim and gental warmth exciting considerable remark. At half-past three in the afternoon we had a slight sprinkling of raie, which continued to fall guily up to seven o'clock in the evening. The tharmometer at the Heraun building ranged during the day, thus: at noon 55°; at 3P. M., 54½°; at 5P. M., 55½°. The night closed in very warm, but with a heavy sky and a riight fog. It is expected that we will expected up even o'clock, night a heavy rain commenced to fall.

Gas Light—The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the new system proposed for lighting the city with gas, will hold another meeting this afternoon, in the library of the City Hall. The popular interest in the success of this company arises from the fact that it is proposed by a new patent process to turnish citizens, who become stockholders, at the rate of \$2.12½ per 1,600 cubic feet. (the price charged by the old monopoly company is \$3.30.) and to non stockholding consumers at \$2.50. It is estimated that at these prices the aggregate easing to citizens will be half a milition of dollars per anoum, and to the city, in lighting it with gas, thirty thousand dollars. At the prices named shove, a better article will be furnished, and the citiz-us releved from the difficulties they have suffered so long f on badly lighted streets, or rather from their so frequently not being lighted at all.

The Sheat Sewers and Seamstresses' Union.—The ladde having charge of the arrangements have decided.

lighted streets. Or father how and streets. Union.—The being lighted at all

The Shiff Sewers and Seamstreets. Union.—The isdee having charge of the arrangements have decided upon keeping the fair open at Metropolitan Hell until ten o'clock this evening if the ladies and genteemen of the city make one rally to-day in favor of the struggling seamstrees the society will be able to employ forty more hands during the next winter. Think of your toll worn sisters, crowd to the lair and you will enjoy some agreable hours with the consciousness of having done a really good act.

seemstress the society will be able to employ forty more shands during the next winter. Think of your toil worn sisters, crowd to the iair and you will enjoy some agreeable hours with the consciousness of having done's really good act.

ARMIVAL OF EMIGRANTS—The ship Middlesex, which arrived in this port Wednesday last, from Liverpool, brought out as many as a nice hondred emigrants of all ages, classes, and conditions. The voseel experienced some heavy weather, but we understond had very little sickness on beard.

Succine as Drowning.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Fourth ward station house, upon the body of an unknown man, who drowned himself atten o'clock on Wednesday night. James Hamilton, sworn—I am a private watchman; last Wednesday night I was watching some cargo act the dock foot o'Oliverstreet; I saw the deceased run from the sidewalk and jump directly into the water; he did not fall, butjumped in; I did not know the man; I cannot say if he was in liquor; he did not sappear to be. Philip Goigna also sworn—I am a policeman of the Fourth district; at ten o'clock on Wednesday night I was on duty in South street; heard there was a man in the water, and ran to the spot; he was alive when we got him out; we could have got him out sconer but for want of lights; the water was not deep; he died on his way to the station house; the deceased is about five feet eight is shes high, with long, dark brown hair and whiskers; had on a red calliounder-hirt light colored striped vest, new black pants and coarse boots. The jury rendered a verlict of suicide by drowning on the 7th inst. The testimony of officer Colgan is important, as showing the necessity which exists for the plecing of lamps either upon the piers or in the hands of the night policeman. At a late hour last evening the body remained at the station house without identification.

Arraseries Succine.—At about 10 o'clock last night a German named Frederick Herzay jumped into the river at the foot of Twenty third street, with intent to

years of age and a native of ireland.

Man Ovanoan — Last night a passenger on one of the
South Ferry boats, being drunk at the time managed toget over the side of the boat into the silp on the New
York side. After shouting most lustily for help, he was
rescued by Mesers Van Houten and De Angelis, of the
Revenue Department. This is the fifth person, this year,
that Mr De Angelis has been instrumental in saving
from drowing

that Mr De Angelis has been instrumental in saving from drowning Accupint by Blasting Rocks.—On Wednesday evening a laborer named Jas McDonald employed in quarrying stones in Forty-eighth street, near Eleventh avenue, was seriously injured in his head and face by the premature explosion of a charge. He was taken to the city Hospital by the officers of the Nineteenth ward. Child Anaponnant.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday night a female child apparently nine weeks old, was found lying in the rear of the house No. 4 Goerck street, occupied by Mr. Wm. Floyd. It was well dressed, and wrapped in an old overcoat. Officer Acker, of the Thirteenth ward took it in charge and conveyed it to the Alms house yesterday morning.

Personat Intelligence

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Hon. Wilson McCandless.
Pitteburg: Colonel Wm. M. Peyton. Roanoke, Va; Dr.
Wm. Quali Pa; Thomas McCarkle Delaware; T. G. Jenkins. New Orleans; J. H. Daley, Montreal; Geo. J. Wentworth. Cincinnati. O; W. W. Forsyth. Albany; J. M. Davis. Fall River; George W. Beebee, Ravenswood, L. L.;
R. W. Frilliam Charleston. S. C.; James A. Danforth,
Plymouth; W. Kingabury. Conn.

At the Irving—Hen Gilbert Deen Poughkeepsie; H. m.
William Aspleton Boston; C. J. Morrell. do; E. Proudfit. Troy; S. R. McCown. U. S. A.; Hon. Jno. Arnot. Elmira; F. W. Armstrong. New Haven; Dr. B. Fallerton
Miles, Philadelphia; Dr. Lewis C. Puneheon. Savannah.
Geo.; J. Newton Helm. Natchez., Miss.; S. G. Austin.
Buffalo; S. A. Chase. steamer Empire State; J. A. Kelly, Bath. Me; R. Jones. Michigan; C. M. Read. Erie, Pa.;
Dean Richmond. Buffalo; S. Gibbert. Ogdensburg.

At the Howard—Hon S.D. A. Noble, Michigan; M. Clark,
Veracon; Lieuv. G. S. King, U. S. N.; J. Ernst; Philadelphia; H. K. Hammond, Norwich; J. Wiley, Philadelphia; L.
Chevrier, Trenton; S. Smith, Washington; G. Bullook.
Philsdelphia; S. B. Tomlinsen, Elmira; A. L. Ackley
and family, Auburn. Mass.

At the Astor. T. Jones Botton; C. Shover, Philadelphia; J. R. Williams, Ithasa; P. A. Broome. Philadelphia; J. R. Williams, Ithasa; P

usual honors and a salute
General Franklin Pierce arrived in Lowell on the 7th
inst., and is stopping at the Merrimack House.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF TENNESSEE — The Electoral College of Tennessee met in this city on Wodness. day, and contithe vote of Tennessee for Scott and Graham. Major Henry, for the State at large, and N. G. Tayler for the first district, being absent, the place of the former was filled by the election of Colonel M. A. Haynes, and of the latter by the election of W. A. Bicknell, Esq. On yesterday, the college elected J. G. Frazier, Eq., of Fmith messenger to carry the vote to Washington city. After which the College adjourned size die.—Nashville Union, Dec. 3.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Common Pleas.—Pert 1 — Nos 587, 541, 543, 545, 547, 548, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 561, 563, 565. Part 2.—Nos, 150, 664, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688,

Wigs and Toupoes.—Batchelor's New Style of wise are pronounced the most perfect imitation of mater yet invaled. These wanting a very superior article should call at 84 NCHELOR's celebrated wig factory, No. i Wall street, where an he found the largest and best excludent in the city. Gopy the address.

Would you have Luxariant Glossy Treasest clustering around your brows, like vine tendrils round a section. In the Purchase that celebrated and matchless prop-acion, known throughout the fachionable world as CRIS-IA-DORO'S har preservative and beautifier. Kanufactured and celd by Cristadoro, No 6 astor House.

Clouds Break Away Before the Light of truth-jus; as 'Van Lenan simproved wappene' appeare when tested by experience and a fair important trial. Old men and make one, with over a younge heads, now appear in the first and natural coloured looks, and new and healthy heir has displaced the sirkly and decayed three of a encodingued head. Depot riems 123 Chambers street.